

THE Organized FARMER

G-35

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GENERAL SCIENCES

June, 1961

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EDITOR ED. NELSON

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FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



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President's Report

by ED NELSON

Just recently Dr. Hopper, economist with Canadian Federation of Agriculture, compiled a comparison of government subsidies or grants to the various groups of Canadians. This list, which is reproduced elsewhere, does not mention the billion dollars a year paid by Canadians to maintain a higher price for products protected by some form of tariff or excise and sales tax.

It does not include old age pensions and family allowances that amount to over one billion 67 million dollars nor the one and three-quarter billion dollar defense bill. These figures tell an interesting story—the story of a part of the economic life of Canada. They are a part of the reason for stalling off complete economic collapse such as occurred in 1929. They are also figures that are quoted by many editorial writers who believe there is too much government interference in the economic life of Canada.

It is also interesting to note that the economic life outside of this government sector operates mostly by means of the very inflationary institution known as CREDIT.

One of the controversial issues in the present parliament is the disagreement between the Governor of the Bank of Canada and the Minister of Finance as to the amount of credit which should be made available. More credit means more inflation, but less credit means a general slow down of business until it becomes highly dependent on the very real money represented by people's income, and the supplementary income represented by government subsidies.

One of the most fantastic aspects is the fact that the issuing of much credit operates only on the basis of faith. The only portion that has any actual value is the one dollar in twelve provided by the Bank of Canada and the two dollars in every eight provided by shareholder capital in finance companies. In other words the Bank of Canada provides a dollar, backed by the resources of Canada, so the chartered banks can issue up to eleven dollars in credit backed by nothing more than the assumption that everyone does not want his I.O.U. back at the same time. In addition the only REAL value represented in the huge sums of money used to finance goods through private finance companies is in the share capital of shareholders which is a very small portion of the total. This in turn penetrates fantastic profits which are a drain on the real money of Canada and indirectly helps to keep the little fellow broke. I have tried in the past, to deal with this subject from a different angle. Some have called it socialism. I refuse to put a tag on it, other than that it is just the facts of life.

I know that we have paid lip service to the idea of helping underdeveloped or underprivileged nations. Most of us have done so, hoping someone else would provide the help. Some have been so brash as to suggest that it would require sacrifices on the part of Canadians. I think that it is so. But which Canadian, you—or me?

Having set out the foregoing, I would ask you to go back with me in those things I have tried to say before. I have tried, as much as possible, to avoid expressing my opinions about what I think should be done. I believe in democracy, and that being so, I believe people should decide democratically what they are to do. But if they are to do so intelligently, they must know all sides of every question. If wanting to know all sides is being leftist, then I am a leftist. If wanting to weigh the pros and cons is tinged with pink, then I am quite pink or perhaps a little red. It is true we have stressed the debit side of a lot of things that happen. This is so because

you are always able to get the other side in most of our Canadian publications. I have found a few like McLean's that are expressing more and more, a broader opinion. I have found CBC commentators doing a good job of expressing every side of most issues. These things are all good. I hope that those people who have followed anything I have said will read and listen to other people's statements and articles. Then I hope they will think about it all. It is only a thinking public that can progress, democratically. What has this to do with F.U.A.? It has everything to do with us. We have the same right to serve ourselves, as anyone else has to want to serve us, and charge us for his services. That is why I have maintained we should support our Co-operatives. If we did everything through co-operatives we would not be worrying about the operations of anyone else. We would not worry about paying for unwanted trading stamps, unnecessary profits, unwanted services, high priced advertising, or any of the multiplicity of costs that must be borne by consumer and producer alike.

Canadian Census of Agriculture this Summer

Dr. O. A. Lemieux, the Director of the Census Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, says a Census of Agriculture will be taken in Canada this summer, with the enumeration commencing on June 1, and continuing until it has been completed.

The Census of Agriculture is taken every five years in Canada, and the data so gathered is used in a multitude of ways to assist in assessing the true complexion of Canada's farms. In this period of rapid change it is doubly important that this information be up to date, and Canada's farmers can assist in this project by lending their full co-operation to the enumerator when he calls at their farms. All information is confidential, and all tabulations are done by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

COVER

Miss Jessie Ingledew of Hinton Trail bidding adieu to R. M. Putnam, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; E. W. Hinman, Provincial Treasurer, Acting Premier; and Les Usher, Supervisor of 4-H Clubs; as she left for Ottawa, New York, and Washington as one of Canada's ten representatives to the U.S. 4-H National Conference. (See story on page 20).



AN OLD FRIEND — A NEW JOB

Mr. George Church, president of United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Limited has announced the appointment of Mr. Arnold Platt as executive secretary in charge of Public Relations for U.F.A. Co-op. Mr. Platt is a graduate of the University of Alberta, where he obtained his B.Sc. degree in 1934 and M.Sc. in 1936, majoring in plant physiology and genetics. He spent 13 years

with the Dominion Government Research Branch, mainly breeding sawfly resistant wheat. His research resulted in the production of wheat varieties called Rescue and Chinook. For his work in this field he was made a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

Mr. Platt left the government service in 1951 and began farming in the Lethbridge area. He specializes in seed production. He was elected director of district 14 of the F.U.A. in 1954 and the following year became president of the Farmers Union of Alberta, in which position he served for three years.

When the MacPherson Royal Commission on Transportation was set up in 1959 Arnold Platt was appointed to the Commission and is still serving on it. He has been a member of the Advisory Committee of the Canadian Wheat Board since 1958 and was with the Canadian delegation at Geneva to negotiate the last International Wheat Agreement.

Members of the F.U.A. are very happy with this announcement. Too often we have found our able and experienced farm leaders leaving agriculture and using their energy and ability elsewhere. Arnold Platt can and will contribute much to the field of agriculture and co-operation. He has our fullest support and our best wishes.

Production of Rabbit Meat In U.K.

The United Kingdom broiler industry was introduced in Britain in 1953, when production totalled five million birds. Cautious estimates put the figure for 1960 at around 100 million and optimists predict that nearly 140 million birds will be reared in 1961.

Since modern methods are now being applied to the production of rabbit meat in the United Kingdom, chicken broilers could well be faced with a serious competitor in a few years' time. Estimates put the number of commercial producers of rabbit meat in Britain at around 1,000 and, producers hope that within three or four years between 75 million and 100 million rabbits specially bred for the table will be sold annually. Attempts are being made to organize some rabbit breeders into producer-groups on similar lines to those of the broiler industry. The members of the group are offered long-term contracts and incentive bonuses from a parent company which owns processing plants, distributes the carcasses to retailers and sells the pelts and offal. Other breeders prefer to market their rabbits through local butchers or by direct sale through central markets.

—Commonwealth Digest, April 1961



A FARMER'S WORK IS NEVER DONE

We're sure you will agree. At this time of year, following the Spring rush, there is no time for a let-up.

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MORE FREE ADVICE

F.U.A. Radio Broadcast May 30, 1961

The Farm and Ranch Review, once one of the most highly respected farm papers on the prairies, has become well known of late, for its anti-co-op, anti-organization, and therefore anti-farmer editorials. In the May 1961 issue, the editor really out-did himself, in a vicious, personal attack upon the president of the U.F.A., Ed Nelson. It seems that Mr. Nelson has expressed some ideas, in the Organized Farmer, which do not meet with the approval of the editor of the Farm and Ranch Review. This, it appears, makes Mr. Nelson "off-beat", an enemy of "private enterprise", and therefore a very foolish and dangerous man — at least in the opinion of the editor of the Farm and Ranch Review.

Mr. Nelson is accused of having far-left ideas. In fact the man may be almost a socialist, and socialism, say the editor of the Farm and Ranch Review "degenerates into communism."

We are not interested, at the moment, in either defending or attacking socialism. We would only make two remarks — first, will the editor tell us of just one case in which socialism degenerated into communism? We don't know of a single instance and we don't think the Farm and Ranch Review does either. However, we do know that Sweden and Denmark have had socialist governments, over the past 30 years or so, and they are recognized as being the most politically and socially stable countries in Europe. They also have the highest standard of living in Europe, and democracy is functioning there very well indeed. It would appear, therefore that socialism is not necessarily bad, any more than private enterprise is necessarily good.

The editorial also scolds Mr. Nelson for mentioning the recent convictions of the big electrical companies, and for suggesting that this is all too common in our private enterprise system. "A worse conclusion," says the editor "could — hardly be drawn." Now Mr. Nelson, like any other reasonable person, is well aware that all private businessmen are not dishonest. He was pointing out, however, that this sort of thing can go hand in hand with private enterprise, and the private enterprise does not object. For instance, the various big business organizations have a "code of behavior" for their members, but did you ever hear of any business firm being thrown out of one of these organizations be-

cause it was convicted of breaking the code?

Certainly not. Private enterprise is not the guardian of moral behaviour. Says the editorial, "Businessmen deplored these actions by the few." It seems to us that another Calgary paper brought out some pretty awful skullduggery about the drug business recently. And what about the convictions, over the last 10 years in Canada, of bakeries, glass companies, electric cable and wire companies, and a dozen or two big private enterprise groups. A few, Mr. Editor? Well, hardly a few! And does anyone imagine that all the cases have been dug up? The real glaring ones perhaps, but by no means all.

Finally, the editorial says, and we quote, Mr. Nelson — does not speak for all the farmers". Quite right, but he does speak for 25,000 farm men, 13,000 farm women and 10,000 juniors, or about 48,000 farm people in Alberta. He has been re-elected, in each of the past two years, by acclamation. No one else was nominated by the 700 delegates who represented these 48,000 farmers at the annual convention. Why was he re-elected? Because these people believed that he had served them well, and because they had no serious quarrel with his views.

Ed Nelson is a farmer. He has spent his life on his very modest farm. He has no intention of doing anything else. He is an active and able community worker, and his down-to-earth ability is widely recognized in his home district, in Edmonton and in Ottawa.

He can and does speak for the farmers of Alberta. He speaks from a lifetime of experience, and with the full support of an overwhelming majority of the 48,000 members of the farm unions.

We therefore want to ask the editor of the Farm and Ranch Review what his experience on the farm has been, what democratic farm organization he belongs to, and in which ones he has been elected to positions of responsibility? We believe that farmers are entitled to know the answers to these questions, because they like to know how well qualified are the people who offer them so much advice.

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Farm Organizations At Farm Machinery Enquiry

The national Farmers Union, in its brief to the House of Commons Agriculture Committee, asked the Committee to take a good look at "overall effects of administered prices in the field of farm machinery."

The NFU said machine companies should reduce costs of their products and repair parts through manufacture of lower-priced farm equipment designed to meet the need of the average farmer, and standardizing basic farm machinery parts.

The NFU urged the Committee to closely examine the effects on farmers of "high credit costs on programs conducted by farm implement and finance companies in farm machinery sales."

The NFU opposed increased tariffs or similar protection for farm machinery companies and urged that present methods of valuation on imports of second-hand farm implements from the U.S.A. be discontinued.

The NFU said it believed that the conclusions of the 1937 House of Commons special committee, which studied the same question, still hold true. At that time this committee concluded that:

✓ Machine companies had made substantial profits on their capital investment.

✓ There was "little effective competition" in pricing.

✓ Profits of farm machinery companies on replacement parts were "excessive" and that their prices should be "materially reduced."

✓ Retail prices of farm implements had been maintained at too high a level.

✓ Companies themselves should make every effort to reduce their costs to farmers.

✓ Farmers should be encouraged to organize for the co-operative distribution and servicing of farm implements.

—The Country Guide

New Raspberry

Boyne, a variety of red raspberry developed at the Canada Department of Agriculture experimental farm at Morden, Manitoba, has proved itself in the Peace River area; Kentville N.S.; and Excelsior, Minnesota. It was intended for south-central Manitoba when it was released in 1960. Rated high as fresh and excellent when canned or frozen, Boyne at Morden averaged 7,090 pounds per acre over six years and outyielded Chief, Latham, Muskoka, Madawaska and Newburgh. The processed fruit has consistently scored 80 per cent or better for color, texture and flavor.

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At Long Last -- Hope for a Research Council To Study Farm Problems

by Mrs. W. C. Taylor

A conference of representatives of federal and provincial governments, farm organizations, farm co-operatives and other business groups connected with the agricultural industry met in Winnipeg on April 24 and 25. Eighty-four delegates and many observers were present. Delegates were unanimous in approving the principle of establishing a research body to be known as "The Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada". The steering committee, which organized the conference, was requested to work out the details necessary in establishing such a body and to forward them to the representative bodies prior to July 31, 1961.

Suggested areas of research were:

1. Evaluation of existing and proposed agricultural policies.

A. Production

B. Marketing

C. International

D. Rural Life and Welfare

E. General

2. The effect on agriculture of government policies in other sectors of the economy.

3. Policy implications of the social and

institutional structure of agriculture.

4. Development of criteria and techniques for policy.

The need for such a research body has been urgently felt by farm organizations for many years. The preparation and presentation of briefs has been sadly hampered over the years by the lack of factual information based on Canadian research.

I feel sure that members of the Farmers Union of Alberta will hail with enthusiasm the establishment of such a

body. However I am just as sure that I spoke for our farmers when I expressed to the conference the hope that the establishment of this Council would not be used as a reason to defer action on urgent problems facing family farms—such as decreasing net incomes.

It was stated that the annual budget might be expected to be \$900,000. Delegates recommended that the council be financed by an endowment fund, contributed to by all interested parties, so that it might feel free to pursue factual information with no danger of financial pressures.

It is hoped that the council may become a reality within the next two years.

District	Men	Women	FWUA	Assoc.	Jrs.	Total
1	1,796	890	477	2	686	3,851
2	1,623	828	292	1	601	3,345
3	1,292	559	365	9	479	2,704
4	1,580	1,127	70	—	860	3,637
5	1,338	780	289	4	605	3,016
6	2,225	989	686	17	703	4,620
7	2,151	1,255	416	8	785	4,615
8	1,879	1,193	281	3	721	4,077
9	2,245	1,253	433	20	826	4,777
10	2,890	1,122	1,080	25	886	6,003
11	1,289	681	289	19	447	2,725
12	1,906	872	727	26	761	4,292
13	848	399	242	10	357	1,856
14	1,459	834	182	3	468	2,946
Totals	24,521	12,782	5,829	147	9,185	52,464

Total Unit Memberships as at 30th April, 1961 — 24,712



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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

A Different Board

A situation is rapidly developing in Canada under which the most significant decisions will be made by a relatively small number of organizations — the central co-operatives in marketing and purchasing, the credit societies and the insurance companies. As time goes on, the relative importance of these organizations is likely to increase rather than diminish. The sheer size of some of these organizations and the complex and far-flung nature of their operations casts co-operative democracy in a different mold. The members meet annually, elect a board of directors and delegate to the board the responsibility for continuity of policy and success of the enterprise. The board of directors thus becomes the institution on which the members rely to make democracy effective. In the larger co-operatives that institution is being severely strained.

Two tendencies can be observed, sometimes at work in the same board. The board can become alarmed by the very size of the business and adopt a far too cautious attitude; or it can side-step responsibility, leaving the important decisions largely to management, merely approving—almost as a matter of form—the recommendations of the managerial group.

Now, a business dominated by management can be very efficient indeed. Private-profit business has taught us that. But the managerially dominated business cannot be democratic in any acceptable sense of the word and it is therefore inconsistent with co-operative principles.

The wider the area of responsibility the manager assumes, the more flexible his operation can be and the more ready he feels to withstand competition. But if the manager insists on making policy decisions or is forced to make them, it will be left more and more to him to do so and the members will feel in-

creasingly detached. As a result the co-op will lose not only its sense of purpose but also its reason for existence.

The board as an institution which was adequate yesterday may not be adequate today. What can the manager do? Well, one must admit he will have to see that sound decisions are made, by himself if necessary. In the longer pull, he should do what he can to make certain the directors have full opportunity to inform themselves — there are conferences, tours, training courses, correspondence courses — there are periodicals to be read. He should do all he can to enhance the prestige and effectiveness of the board so that it will attract the more spirited and independent members. **Granted, what the manager can do is limited and small wonder that many heave a sigh and go on doing the things that have to be done.**

The whole co-operative movement must take a hand in this. It should recognize that the directors of the very large co-operatives are in an extremely

difficult position. Careful consideration should be given to improving their opportunity to govern. Studies should be made; experiments should be encouraged. As an idea: how about a "policy development department" run by the board secretary? (The cabinet in Ottawa calls this official "Clerk of the Privy Council"). He would have no authority. Among his responsibilities would be that of helping to strengthen the democratic character of the co-operative.

—Ernest Page

Try This in Your Local

"I am proud of the Rosebriar local, having helped organize it a few years ago. They are mostly young men, enthusiastic and progressive. They change officers every year to increase interest. If a member fails to attend meetings or take an active interest they often tell him 'we are holding the next meeting in your home', with success."

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Canadian Pork Imports From U.S. Seen as Dominant Factor in the Present Lower Hog Price Levels

For the next several months, according to the "Ottawa Report on Agriculture", hog prices in Canada "seem likely to be dominated more by pork imports from the U.S. than by marketings of hogs in Canada."

The hog survey issued on March 1st by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed that the number of hogs six months or more on the farms was down 6 per cent in Eastern Canada and 17 per cent in the West.

"This," argues the 'Ottawa Report', "means that hog slaughter will remain low for some weeks yet. Marketings may not catch up to last year until next July or August, when higher winter farrowings start moving to market."

Imports From U.S. Up

"In the meantime," says the "Ottawa Report", "imports of U.S. pork have climbed. Over 8.5 million pounds, about seven per cent of total domestic con-

sumption in Canada, have been imported since January 1st, 1961. With U.S. hog marketings running well above 1960 for several weeks now and likely to continue for the rest of 1961, these exports may be expected to increase until Canadian hog slaughter increases late next summer."

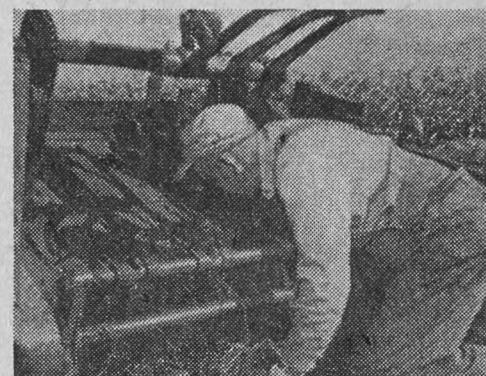
As the current gap in Canada's pork supply is filled by U.S. imports, U.S. prices are likely to influence Canada's markets for the next few months. The outlook is for present hog prices to fall somewhat over the next two or three months.

"For the last half of 1960, hog prices will reflect the sharp increase in current farrowings. In Canada, December to May farrowings are expected to be 20 per cent above last year; in the the U.S. eight per cent above. Canada's increase should more than meet domestic demand at prevailing prices. Net outlook in Canada is for some strengthening of prices for a short period at mid-summer and a tapering off from then until the fall. By the October-December quarter, the forecast is for hog prices to go below the support level by \$1 or \$2."

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Always stop a machine before oiling or adjusting.



UNCLOGGING BALER

Shut off power take-off and the tractor or auxiliary engine before leaving tractor.

Keep clothing in good repair, and avoid gloves with extra thumbs or lacings.

Stand clear of machine before putting it back in operation.

THE GAME OF THE WEEK

Thoughtful cattle and beef producers show growing concern over the accelerated movement by packers in recent months to gain greater control of the fat cattle market. Such movement is in two conditions:

- (1) By the acquisition of more fat cattle away from the central market.
- (2) By acquiring fat cattle on a dressed weight, rail grade basis.

Both remove the need to compete on the terminal, price making markets. Both can, in the long run, mean but one thing for cattle producers. That is, lower prices for fat cattle which, in turn, must mean lower prices on the farm or ranch.

Many terminal market buyers for big packers no longer spend their weekends catching up on home chores or attending the game of the week. You'll find them seated at country auction rings or moving elsewhere over the country in search of slaughter cattle that ultimately will be bought to bear on central market prices.

Hogs, thus acquired, and referred to in the trade as 'directs', have for years been effectively used by packers to pressure central market prices.

Only in the fat cattle market has there been a continuation of strong packer competition.

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Farm Group Dissension Threatens

"AS OTHERS SEE US"

Farm organizations in Canada are currently going through as difficult a period as they have faced in several decades. There is increasing evidence of uncertainty and division within and among them on farm policy. Part of this uncertainty and division stems, no doubt, from changes in policy brought in by the present government — increased emphasis on tariff protection, changes in price support, changes in wheat board administration and policy, and such. Part of it also comes from inadequate information and research on the new policy aspects of agriculture and the uncertainty this breeds in farm organizations. Another part of it seems due to the delay of many farm organizations in adapting their policy position to new and changing conditions in agriculture and the related changes in the needs of farmers in production and marketing.

These policy conflicts are found not only in the general farm organizations like the CFA and the NFU but also among the numerous special groups. At the moment, the major areas of dissension involve such issues as the proposed increase in the tariff on vegetable oil seeds, the split in the Prairies on wheat board policy, (in the House recently this widened into a split between East and West on the feed mill issue), price supports, the Ontario hog marketing board controversy and the key schism between co-operatives and marketing boards.

Evidence of this uncertainty in farm organizations is to be found in the recent new policy statement of the CFA which tries to deal in a broad way with most of the above issues. Most promi-

Broiler Production In United Kingdom

The production of small roasting chickens, or broilers, weighing from three to four pounds liveweight, has increased in the United Kingdom from almost nothing in 1953 to some 100,000,000 a year. They now have a value, a consumer prices, of some \$124 million a year.

The majority of broilers are produced in intensive conditions from specially bred chicks, both cockerels and pullets being used. It is no longer possible to define these by breed names, since they have been evolved over a period of years from a variety of breeds and strains. But whatever their ancestry, they must grow quickly, and their conversion of

food to liveweight must be good. White feathered and white skinned birds are also usually preferred.

These strains of broiler chicks are being continuously improved, and it is through such improvement that much of the lowering of production costs will be achieved in the future. Such reductions are necessary because the profit margin on each bird is small, and with the rapidly increasing expansion of the industry is likely to become smaller. For this reason it is not regarded as an economic proposition to produce fewer than 10,000 broilers at a time. Such production is usually based on having birds of one age only in a house, otherwise there is a risk of the spread of disease from birds of one age to birds of another. Many producers indeed keep only one age of bird, however many their houses; and can then rest, clean and disinfect the whole of their premises between batches.

This practice of producing one age of birds on a poultry farm means that marketing must be co-ordinated with the packer, and as a result most packing stations try to plan production on a group of farms so that they have a level supply. It is for this reason that marketing systems have now developed whereby a group of farmers co-operate with a central packing station for the collection, packing and marketing of their chickens.

“FEATURE” From Britian

Sincerest sympathy is sent to the bereaved family of Mr. John Bigoray of Egremont who was killed in a tractor mishap. Mr. Bigoray was a member of the Egremont Local #613. He is survived by two sons and two daughters. May he rest in peace.

—Ottawa Report

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR F.U.A. RADIO BROADCAST

on the air

Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS
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FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS



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Dial 1350 — 7:15 a.m.

CHFA — EDMONTON

En Français

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl."

Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

CKRD — RED DEER

Dial 850 — 6:20 a.m.

Farm programs publicized free of charge

April 24 — Finally the Financial Post carries an article under the heading "These Laws Feed the Gravy Train." Then they mention, among others, the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and they point out that this Act guarantees a minimum price for 9 farm commodities — a price of 80% of the average of the past 10 years. This is true — but how can anyone be so completely unfair as to call this a "gravy train." Who else, in Canada is working for 80% of what they have been getting over the past 10 years? If wages, or prices dropped to 80% of the average of the past 10 years there would be a cry going up that would shake the heavens — and the voice of the Financial Post would be among the loudest. Gravy train! What nonsense!

April 25 — We must pay our taxes, we must buy a licence for our car, we must send our children to school, we must not dump garbage on the road, and so on. The argument that Marketing Boards are bad because they are compulsory just is not sound. They are compulsory in exactly the same way that all other democratic institutions are compulsory — by majority decision.

May 3 — Farmers, through their organizations are saying, as clearly as they possibly can, that the first thing we need is control of our own marketing. This, we believe can only be done through commodity boards, controlled by the producers. This will result in controlled production — controlled by the farmers themselves — so that price-depressing surpluses will not be allowed to accumulate. Then with some degree of stability in the market, we can take a look at our farms. We can decide what size a farm must be, in order to produce a living for a farm family, under reasonably stable conditions. Then we can plan the population shifts which are necessary in order to establish such farms.

May 8 — We can't expect our co-ops to operate successfully without highly trained people to direct them, and we can't expect a busy farmer to take time off at his own expense to become highly trained.

Maybe we have to re-think this whole problem of control of our co-ops.

BILL HARPER — Commentator

India Represented At Canadian Rural Leadership Course

by ROBIN FRAZER,
Banff School of Fine Arts

En route to India and Ceylon are four leaders from the Far East who participated in the 1961 Spring Rural Leadership Conference held at Banff, Alberta. Again the University of Alberta Extension Department, CBC and the Banff School of Fine Arts and Centre for Continuing Education co-operated in offering to farmers and farm leaders, a two-week program to develop leadership skills, further citizenship and international understanding. However, the Fourth Conference also resulted in a cultural exchange which established a firm bond of friendship between citizens of India, Ceylon and Canada.

In the Dominion under the auspices of the Colombo Plan, were O. Bapineedu, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Andhrapedar, India; G. A. A. Mirza, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Hyderabad; P. B. W. Kinigamam, Assistant Commissioner of Co-operative Societies of Ceylon, and P. V. Krishnamoorthy, Director of Television and Farm Broadcasts, All India Radio, New Delhi, India.

Recognition of Canadian leadership training techniques by a group from far-off India makes 1961 a red-letter year for those responsible for initiating the Leadership Course — Doug Thornton and Eileen Birch of U.F.A. Co-operative Ltd. and Senator Donald Cameron, Director of the Banff School of Fine Arts and Centre for Continuing Education. From the beginning, the project had the enthusiastic organizational and financial backing of the University's Extension Department, Alberta Wheat Pool, United Grain Growers Limited, Farmers Union of Alberta, Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association and the U.F.A. Co-operative. The graduates' worthwhile contribution to the Canadian economy may now one day be paralleled in India, as the Colombo Plan representatives carry back ideas to be implemented in their own land.

It is difficult for citizens of a country with the world's second highest standard of living to appreciate India's problems, but with some of her sons sharing the course, the problems of India's millions became very real to the Canadians, as did the meaning of Canadian citizenship. It was easy to understand why the visitors were engrossed in every phase of the Conference which dealt mainly



East exchanges ideas with West at the Banff Leadership Course. (left to right) G. A. Mirza, India; Morris Jevne, Wetaskiwin; P. B. W. Kinigama, Ceylon; O. Bapineedu, India (seated); Walter Wedman, Leduc; and Frank Kisko, Edmonton.

with economics, sociology and human relations—but also included communications and co-operation.

They expressed admiration for the comprehensive, well-integrated presentation of the program co-ordinated by Extension Department's Allan Des Champs. The high level of discussion appealed to them. As India and Ceylon have no such schools, they appreciated receiving a keener insight into co-operation and management of co-operatives. Memorable for them will be the presence of farm women, and most unforgettable, the warmth of their reception by 30 Alberta farmers and community leaders.

The "Leadership Skills" opportunities intrigued them. Conference members attended classes of their choice in Public Speaking, Parliamentary Procedure and Chairmanship, Discussion Techniques, Reports and Reporting. All speakers received rapt attention. Dr. W. W. Drummond of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, spoke on agricultural production and marketing. From the University, Dr. J. A. Hostetler dealt specifically with the Hutterites, and speaking on human relations was Dr. J. Woodsworth, popular lecturer with the group from previous years. Al Peterson of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, gave an insight into Farm Business Arrangements. The three representatives from the Far East co-operative societies particularly appreciated Dr. A. Laidlaw, Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada who assisted in their tour arrangements, including the opportunity of attending the course. "He is a great asset to the nation and a great teacher too, and we are grateful to him for showing us the light," they said.

P. V. Krishnamoorthy was keenly interested in Bob Knowles' presentation of CBC policies and programs. The National Supervisor of Farm and Fisheries

Broadcasts explained the value of communications in presenting the farmer's story to the public, and how delegates could make more effective use of press and radio. In India there are 29 radio stations, with television just being introduced. Since his arrival in Canada last October, Mr. Krishnamoorthy has been attached to CBC's Farm Department, studying National Farm Forum and agricultural broadcasting techniques. His musical talent delighted the group—particularly the ballet he composed in his garden. A blossom floating to the ground broke into five petals, which he felt inspired to portray as five dancers expressing the five rhythms of life. Canadian sons and daughters of the soil, equally sensitive to Nature's moods, sat spellbound as with a background of haunting Indian music, he recounted his interpretation of the shades of feeling which crossed his mind while studying the millions of flowers in his garden.

Speechless over the scenic grandeur of the setting of the Banff School of Fine Arts, the visitors were also impressed with the multiplicity of the nature of opportunities for learning which it offers—the facilities and the equipment available to Summer School students, workshop and conference groups. Recreation, both at the school and exploring the countryside, strengthened the bond of international understanding. Bob Knowles and Dr. Laidlaw, both with first-hand experience in the country, showed slides of India. On another occasion, with Doug Thornton as guide, the Indians gambolled in the snow at Lake Louise, snapping photos of the world of white with a gay abandon. They were enthralled with the dinosaur park on Calgary's St. George's Island, which they also photographed busily.

Regretfully, the Canadians bade farewell to their new friends and reviewed the impact of association. John Ross of Gadsby found them exceptionally well-informed on Canada, and like others is anticipating visiting them in Ceylon and India. Alan Bevington and Gerald Schuler, veterans of the Fall Rural Leadership Course, were delighted with the stimulus of new thoughts and comparison of techniques. All welcomed the insight gained into other philosophies of life through representatives of Bhuddist, Moslem and Hindu faiths. The gentlemen from the Far East professed to be overwhelmed by Canadian hospitality, but their courtesy, quiet humor and earnest endeavour to understand our way of life justified it, and resulted in lasting friendships being formed between citizens of India, Ceylon and Canada.

Community Interaction Essential Element Of Progress

I just wish to say now that this theme means exactly what it says and implies. In a few words, the implication is that in order to have a healthy and vigorous nation—we need in our type of free society, a number of agencies and organizations at the community level following aims and objectives which are in tune with the eternal values on which a free society is built. This gives us a number of community organizations performing different functions, but with common fundamental objectives. It is safe to reason that when and as this comes about, there will be interaction and co-operation among these various organizations because they will all be pursuing basic objectives clearly designed for the betterment of the community, and finally of the nation.

I would like to review with you some of the causes why democracy has not yet fulfilled its full promise. To do this, let us first consider the fundamental working basis of a democratic society. Democracy, or government by the people, gets its strength from all its members. A country is only as great as its citizens. If these are weak, we are not building a firm foundation. Democratic society is not built in the form of a pyramid where you have the elite at the top part deciding and dictating the destinies of a passive proletariat at the bottom—that is the formula for dictatorship. Democracy can be compared to a wheel in which each and every part must play its role in order for the wheel to turn. If some parts are weak or missing, the wheel will hop and jump, and limp and finally collapse. The very same threat faces any democratic society unless it can produce the dynamics whereby all its members will be playing an active, conscious and constructive role in the life of this society.

Now, if we agree, that the survival of a democratic society is based on the active and constructive participation of all its citizens, we should consider some of the forces necessary to bring this about. For any citizen or group of citizens to participate creatively in the complex processes of our society, it takes knowledge and information. In the same way as no one can participate creatively in a bridge game unless he knows bridge, so also can no one participate to his full capacity in the social, economic and

political processes of our society unless he knows how they are organized and how they operate. It should be a safe conclusion, therefore, that democracy can only fulfill its promise through a universal program of education and enlightenment that will be aimed at all citizens and at the most humble of its citizens.

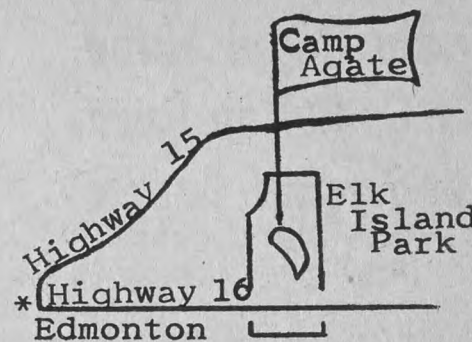
Education must, therefore, be for the humblest citizen of the smallest community as well as for those who aspire to the highest positions. This education is not necessarily classroom education, but education which can be carried on in a variety of ways and particularly through all the organizations and agencies which operate in a community. This educational activity, I repeat, must be for everyone and must be co-terminal with life. In the complex processes of operating a free society we must continually seek education and information. There is no such thing as standing still—we go ahead or backward. The citizen who attempt to interpret the society of today by what he learned 10 years ago, is just as much out of focus with reality as the man who would leave his town to take a train from Edmonton to Montreal at 4:00 o'clock because he is referring to a train schedule published in 1951. He would find on arriving in Edmonton that the train leaves at 2:00 o'clock.

The education of the masses throughout life must be carried out in a variety of ways. There is need for individuals to pursue knowledge as individuals and also as members of groups, particularly action groups. This is extremely important. After all, what happens in a community like this will ultimately happen in the nation. The kind of community which you build will give our nation its strength or its weakness. Democracy, as I have said before, depends for its survival on what happens, particularly at the grass roots—what happens in the families and in the various organizations that make up the life of a community. Your community organizations, therefore, are all seedbeds of democracy. If they are strong, vigorous and enlightened through a well integrated educational program, our communities will be vigorous and so will our nation.

A. J. Cormier, Senior Liaison Officer,—
Western Canada, Canadian Citizenship
Branch.

* * *

Next month Mr. Cormier continues with his theory of education at the grass-roots level.



AN OPPORTUNITY

... for young people to learn about co-operatives in a camping atmosphere. From June 30 to July 6th this year F.U.A. District 6 is sponsoring a Co-op Youth Camp at Camp Agape in Elk Island Park. It is designed as an educational holiday for young people over 16.

The camp will be under the supervision of Ted Chudyk, F.U.A. district director; Bernard Blom, F.U.A. Junior director; Mrs. Lena Scraba, F.W.U.A. alternate director; Mr. Sam Cormier, senior liaison officer, Canadian Citizenship Branch; Fred Lockhart, Director of Public Relations, Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association; Colonel E. W. Cormack, University Department of Extension; Kay Dowhaniuk, F.U. & C.D.A.; and staff of Western Co-operative College in Saskatoon. Bill Harper, F.U.A. radio commentator and Mrs. Harper will be acting as camp father and mother.

The general daily program will consist of: presentations, discussions, skits, panels, debates, films, games, singing, and group projects.

It is hoped the participants' expenses will be borne by the farm and co-operative organizations within the district. The cost per student for the week is \$15, plus transportation. Each person will also be required to bring their own blankets, sheets and pillow, towel, soap, swimming clothes, flashlight—and any musical instrument they play.

For further information contact F.U. & C.D.A., 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton.

REGISTRATION

I wish to register for the F.U. & C.D.A. Youth Camp starting with supper June 30, and ending at noon July 6th.

Name _____

Address _____

Age _____ Male _____ Female _____

Organization or person sponsoring _____

me _____

Please detach and mail immediately to Ted Chudyk, Vegreville, Alta.

F.W.U.A. President's Report

by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

The past month has been a busy one for our members. It seems to be the time of year when most organizations make a drive for this or that, when workshops, leadership courses, and what have you, tend to be on the march, as if to say "don't you dare forget your responsibilities."

This in turn brings up an interesting point just as to what our responsibilities are. How far afield do we go? And into what fields do we go?

Almost immediately I hear our men folk say, "strictly economic". Our women folk I think would reply that our fields should extend to the humanities first and this in turn would bring the desired changes necessary for an improved economic society. In any case at the F.W.U.A. board meeting in July, we are going to take a good look at our aims and objectives and then plot our course accordingly. The demands made on the time of our F.W.U.A. directors to other groups is steadily growing. While we intend to be active in all fields concerning us, we do not intend to be used as a sort of "loss leaders" by other groups.

The announcement by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton in regard to the wheat sale to China was welcome news. Canada has many things to give to the world and the step she has taken in dealing with China will be of mutual benefit to us all. Farmers and farm organizations have asked for this over many years, and we are pleased that our federal government has acted.

On May 6, 1961, the C.A.C. held its annual meeting in Edmonton. Mr. Oberholtzer, Deputy Minister of Industry and Development was a luncheon speaker. He told us the provincial government in 1936 set up a licensing act. The merchants association and the consumers agreed that controls should be in the act. The act banned gimmicks, stamps and false advertising. The use of loss leaders was forbidden. Retailers must price goods 5% over wholesale prices. Good government should never be too far ahead or too far behind the people's wishes. In 1959, two chain stores, new in Alberta, established stamps in great secrecy. Not even the branch managers were aware of the stamps until 24 hours before they were used. As soon as the announcement was made, C.A.C., Better Business Bureau, F.W.U.A. and other groups became active. The government took swift action and banned the stamps.

Trading stamps are a lucrative business. Eight months later, another store attempted to use stamps and the government again took action. Over a 25 year period the government has had occasion to suspend only three licenses, and two of these were on account of stamps. Give-aways tend to take attention away from price. So when you think you are getting a bargain in the loss leaders, you are paying more for the regular goods than you should.

Door to door salesmen must also be licensed.

Mr. Oberholtzer urged the women present to be alert and report particular cases. We have a unique status in Alberta, because this is the only province in Canada that had this legislation on the statute books and so were able to act immediately.

I received an interesting booklet this week on Policies and Practices of United States Subsidiaries in Canada. The Canadian-American Committee was established in 1957 to study problems arising from growing interdependence between Canada and the U.S.A. The committee has 60 members of equal representation from coast to coast in the two countries and are business, labour, agricultural and professional leaders. The committee is sponsored by two non-profit research organizations—the National Planning Association in the U.S.A. and the Private Planning Association of Canada.

The committee is a unique organization, both in terms of a broad diversified membership and in terms of blending factual studies and policy conclusions on Canadian-American relations.

It meets twice a year, once in Canada and once in the U.S.A. Its work is jointly financed by funds from private sources as well as foundation grants.

The real issues of concern in this study, are whether, under what conditions, and to what extent U.S. subsidiary policies and practices in Canada could reasonably be changed in the interest of better Canadian-American relations and, of course, the related question of whether the Canadian demands for another pattern have been realistic.

Change canned pear halves into a luxurious dessert using toasted bread cubes and rich, dark chocolate. Toast one cup small bread cubes until crisp and golden brown. Combine them with one-half cup confectioners' sugar and one-quarter cup coarsely chopped walnuts. Blend the mixture with two and one-half squares unsweetened chocolate, melted, and spoon it into the hollow of six canned pear halves. Top the pears with whipped cream and garnish them with chopped walnuts.

The Canadian Association Of Consumers

by MRS. M. L. STETSON

We, as members of the Canadian Association of Consumers feel that to be a good consumer there are three essential qualities. First—"desire", for without will or desire nothing can be accomplished. Secondly—"knowledge" — the alert consumer must be armed with the ability to judge the "factual" from the "half truth." She must have accurate, honest and up-to-date information about the thousands of items that are available for her choice. (The Bulletin, which you receive with your membership contains some of this information. We are only able to do research which costs money in proportion to the support we receive from its members. The larger the membership the greater our extension services). Thirdly—drive or follow through—desire and knowledge must be put into operation. Action is always more effective when it is carried out by a group. The individual is limited in her ability to influence or cause changes. Collectively nothing is impossible.

Group memberships are five dollars, which entitles the group to 15 bulletins. Single members are one dollar. Our membership chairman is Mrs. J. O. Joyce of 10038 88 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Farm Women's Week

Farm Women's Week will be held at the Vermilion School of Agriculture on July 4-7, and at the Olds School of Agriculture July 17-20, under the direction of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Each school can accommodate about 100 guests and the cost is very modest. Interesting and informative courses have been planned. For further information write to the school nearest you or ask the home economist in your district about them.

Here's a way of combining the tasty qualities of two old favorites — jam tarts and baking powder biscuits — in a delicious quick hot bread. Make one recipe of your favorite baking powder biscuit dough. Roll the dough to one-quarter inch thickness. Cut half of the dough into circles with a biscuit cutter and the other half of the dough with a doughnut cutter, so that the centre is removed. Put one teaspoon of jam or jelly on the whole circles and press the circles with the centres removed, over them, using the tines of a fork. Place the circles on a greased cookie sheet and bake in a hot oven, preheated to 400 degrees F., for about 15 to 20 minutes.

Dear Editor:

A Royal Commission has recommended a 97 million dollar handout for the railroads. This will enable Canada to pay the railroad owners standard interest or dividends on their investment and pay the railroad workers standard wages for their work. This 97 million dollars is not for longer hours of work or more service to society; services are being curtailed, but the rewards increased.

We farmers, however, have not yet thought of such a scheme as that. We have been thinking of "Parity Prices" and "Deficiency Payments". Either of these remedies links greater rewards with greater production. We have too much production already. What farmers in the U.S. and Canada must have is a straight handout, just the same as the owners of the railroads must have.

The farmers cannot multiply their prices two to four times like industry has done since price control was abolished after the last world war. There is no present indication that industry will ever cease to raise their prices. The price of labor must continue to soar skyward in order to be able to pay the increased prices.

But what about the farmer? While the rewards of others rise, it is only by a government wheat board that wheat farmers are kept from falling into a "horrible pit".

Mr. Halmrast told the F.U.A. convention last December that the income from the average Alberta farm was \$2,250.00 per year. We read that the average investment per farm in Saskatchewan is \$55,000.00. If the investment per farm in Alberta is the same as in Saskatchewan, the average Alberta farmer should get 6% on his investment or \$3,300.00 per year. For many years after 1880, the C.P.R. was guaranteed 10% on its investment. Now if the Alberta farmer got \$200.00 per month as his wages or \$2,400.00 per year, and \$3,300.00 as returns on his investment or \$5,700.00 per year, would he not be in clover? If he only gets \$2500 per year, either his investment is worthless, or if Canada gives him \$3,300 or 6% on his investment, he is working for \$800 per year less than nothing.

"Equal rights to all and special privilege to none" was the motto of the old U.F.A. 40 years ago. But the idea has been forgotten by about everybody in Canada.

Since the farmers are unable to multiply the prices for their products to keep them at par with other commodities, or strike to earn even ordinary wages, about the only remedy would seem to be for the government to simply

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. **A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words** and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

take a little of the "capital gains" and "excess profits" from those who have power to extort them and give a handout to the farmers, just as they will give to the railroads.

We think of the farmers of the U.S. as very lucky. But the "U.S. News and World Report" of April 17th, where a banker of Nebraska is being questioned, says "The grain farmer earned about 2c an hour last year". A full time hired man gets \$200.00 a month.

Grande Prairie, Alta.
I. V. Macklin,

Dear Editor:

I am sure Mrs. Braithwaite can count me as one of her more ardent admirers and it was for this reason if no other I read, F.W.U.A. President's Report, page 18 of the April issue of The Organized Farmer. But in all honesty a paragraph half way down the first column, I must criticize. "We had a session with the Labor People." What Labor people may I ask? Is this an attempt to smear and reproach the whole labor movement because of the unfavorable actions of some small clique or union. This practice is all too common among farm people. "But for some reason communications seemed to break down between us." What was the reason? Your readers would like to know. "I came away with the feeling that labor had not been quite as frank and open as they should have been." How much is frank in this paragraph? Or are we supposed to let sleeping dogs lie? What did the two parties communicate about? Your readers would like to know. Was it about selfish aggrandisement for each party. No wonder communications are broken down.

On page 7 of the same Organized Farmer, under the headline, Hours of Work, is the statement, "the cost of living went up 23%". Why? In spite of all our new inventions, automation and potential productivity. Let the farmers

investigate this anomaly, the chips falling where they may. Let the farmers adopt a policy of reducing the cost of living 23% and they will have the active support of every modest wage earner in the country, in providing a benefit in which all can share. It fulfills the basic requirement of any successful farm policy, that farmers find their own good in the good of the whole. Let us not be fobbed off with a mess of pottage in the shape of deficiency payments, no matter who offers them. Farmers must deal in basics, keep their feet on the ground, otherwise ultimately they will find themselves up a tree.

So I say to Mrs. Braithwaite, what did you communicate with Labor People about, and why did communications break down.

Leslie Pritchard,
Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Edward, Alberta

Dear Editor: May 11, 1961.

I wish to thank you and all others who assisted in helping me overcome my worries regarding the trouble with my tractor a week ago.

Since this situation gave me more knowledge and experience, I believe that more farmers, knowing of my experience should be interested in the Farmers Union, and become members, especially when buying new tractors.

I am really in favor of our union and have been a member since family membership was introduced. I am secretary for our local, and agent for the U.F.A. Co-op.

Yours truly,
Edward Senetza.

R R 1, New Norway, Alta.
May 20, 1961

Mr. Ed Nelson,
President F.U.A.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Ed:

Congratulations for your excellent report printed in the May issue of The Organized Farmer. Others have commented very favorably on it and your other reports and activities. Many of us are of the opinion that the 5 year limit for president should be abolished, also that the salary is too low.

Many of us also appreciate Bill Harper's daily 5 minute talks on subjects of interest and value to farmers. If possible they should be indefinitely continued.

I am very busy but thought I should take a few minutes off for this note.

With kindest regards,
Sincerely,
Max E. Sears.

Dear Editor:

It was with much surprise that I read your recommendations to readers to study Moral Rearmament, a better term would be "moral treachery". This religious-political organization was founded by Dr. Frank Buchman, a friend of the Nazis who paid Hitler many compliments and defended his anti-semitism by saying he saw a Karl Marx in every Jew.

The organization's booklet, "Ideology and Co-existence" was printed in over 25 million copies and was distributed free last year to thousands upon thousands of people. That takes money and such money does not come from trade union bodies, farm, or Voice of Women organizations, it comes from the same kind of people who backed Hitler. Tom Driberg, British Labor M.P., stated that the propaganda contained in the booklet could not be effective except with psychopaths, still it seems to have some effect. Some people will swallow some hard lumps if they are given a religious flavor.

However there must be weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth among the backers of Moral Rearmament as they learn of the Russians success in space research, and if there is any Heaven up there in the sky, those atheistic Russians are going to blast their way into it, and it is not likely they will find any Buchmanites up there wearing halos. They will be down in hell for sure, beating the war drums and singing the Horst Wessel Song.

Jack Lee,
Evansburg, Alta.

Editors Note:

Mr. Nelson's remarks on Moral Rearmament gave no indication whether he was for or against it. He is, in fact, quite neutral. He did say, however, that a great many people are interested, and that he therefore felt that F.U.A. members should "be prepared to judge from an intimate knowledge, and not from hearsay or the biased word." The "biased word" could come from either side.

The average income in India today is less than 90 dollars per year. The Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, a non-denominational relief agency works in conjunction with the All India Women's Conference to aid destitute villagers in remote areas. The USC stresses training and community development as well as emergency relief. The headquarters of this voluntary agency is at 78 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

PROTECT Your FAMILY With F.U.A. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

Provided through Co-operative Life Insurance Company

INSURANCE—

Amount payable at death determined by age at time of death.

Birthday	Amount of Insurance
From 15th to 37th	\$10,000
After 37th to 38th	9,500
After 38th to 39th	9,000
After 39th to 40th	8,500
After 40th to 41st	8,000
After 41st to 42nd	7,500
After 42nd to 43rd	7,000
After 43rd to 44th	6,500
After 44th to 45th	6,000
After 45th to 46th	5,500
After 46th to 47th	5,000
After 47th to 48th	4,500
After 48th to 49th	4,000
After 49th to 50th	3,500
After 50th to 55th	2,000
After 55th to 65th	1,000
After 65th	Nil

AGENTS

ALLANACH, J.	Fort Sask.
AUTEN, F.	Ponoka
BANNISTER, W. F.	Three Hills
BENDER, H.	Vulcan
BECHTEL, C. R.	Wilson Siding
BLIMKIE, H. A.	Carmangay
CHAMBERS, H. L.	Milk River
CARBOL, Clarence L.	Onoway
CRAIG, S. G.	Bassano
CROCKETT, C. K.	Crossfield
CZABAN, A.	Spirit River
DILLINGHAM, R. F.	Streamstown
ELANIK, M.	Chipman
FALLA, A. B.	Sedgewick
FORDYCE, A. A.	Brownvale
FOSTER, T. B.	Westlock
FIELD, G.	Bowden
GREGORY, A. H.	Chauvin
HALSTED, O. F.	Wrentham
KNIGHT, Thomas V.	Champion
ISLEY, K. L.	Vermilion
LAVOIE, E.	Peace River
LEMIRE, J. R.	Falher
LAYCRAFT, Gordon W.	Herronton
LIND, B.	Hay Lakes
MacBETH, Joseph S.	Rockyford
MACK, W.	Warner
MACKIE, Marvin W.	Hussar
MARTZ, L. P.	Beiseker
MOLEN, Mrs. P.	FUA Central Office
MOODY, H. H.	Hardisty

MUNRO, L. A.	Granum
McARTHUR, A. J.	Red Deer
McCALL, C. E.	Provost
McLAUGHLIN, L. W.	Manville
McGILLIVRAY, C. W.	Olds
McMANUS, L. R.	Rimbey
McMORRAN, A.	Buffalo
NIKIFORUK, V.	Two Hills
OLIVER, J. F.	Coaldale
OLSEN, I. J.	Drumheller
ORFORD, R. G.	Rose Lynn
PARK, G. D. M.	Trochu
POIRIER, R. M.	Carstairs
POWELL, W. R.	Beaverlodge
RAMSAY, F.	High River
REDEL, J. C.	Consort
RAU, A. J.	Roslind
RHOADES, T. G.	North Star
ROSE, V. O.	Brooks
SAMBROOK, J. K.	Eckville
SANDEN, H. M.	Strathmore
SLOAN, A. H.	Barons
SMITH, S. K.	Wainwright
STAPLEY, W. H.	Airdrie
STOLTZ, C. A.	Silver Heights
TOANE, Victor E.	Gibbons
WALSH, H. C.	Arrow Wood
WHITNEY, D. G.	Lacombe
WORTH, Paul	Cardston
YOUNGGREN, R. F.	Nanton

ELIGIBILITY—

Must be a member of the F.U.A., F.W.U.A. or Junior F.U.A.

LIMIT—

1 Policy to 1 member.

PREMIUM—

Twenty-five dollars per year with \$2.00 policy fee being charged on initial application. Application may be made at any time of year, for the remaining portion of the term.

PRO-RATA PREMIUMS—

July 2 to September 30	\$25.00
October 1 to December 31	18.75
January 1 to June 30	12.50

EVIDENCE OF INSURABILITY—

A health form is to be filled out to accompany application. Applicants over 40 will require a medical examination. All such examinations will be at the expense of the Company.

Traffic Inspector Addresses Sub-District F.W.U.A. Conference

MARWAYNE — A busy day was enjoyed by members of the FWUA and visitors at the Sub-District 7 Conference on Thursday, April 6, in the school. There were 30 present from Stapledene, Dewberry and Marwayne for the Morning session and 50 for the afternoon, some visitor coming from Kitscoty.

The conference opened with the singing of O Canada and Mrs. Belik of Edgerton, district director, in the chair. Mrs. Margaret Millar was nominated secretary as Mrs. Moore was unable to attend. Mrs. Belik then called on Mrs. Betty Kelly to take the chair. Minutes of the last conference were read and adopted.

A motion was made to continue to pay prize money for handicrafts to the local rather than the individual.

Reports of the year's activities were given by the three locals present.

Mrs. Belik gave an interesting report of her year's work. Mrs. Belik, director, and Mrs. Rita Finlay, alternate wish to resign this year as they feel they have devoted quite a number of years to the FWUA and want nominations for director and alternate. This is to be discussed at local meetings before the district convention at Wainwright.

The meeting then adjourned for a pot-luck dinner.

Mrs. Sinclair was chairman for the afternoon session. Corsages were presented by Mrs. Golline Kvill, president of the Marwayne local, to Mrs. Mary Moore, handicraft judge, and to Mrs. Belik for which gracious thanks were given.

A skit, a "Tuesday Afternoon Club." by Mrs. G. Kvill and Mrs. Gary added a little nonsense to the day.

An informative talk as given by Mrs. Bond on the school for Retarded Children in Lloydminster. Mrs. Johnston, Kitscoty, accompanied Mrs. Bond. They showed some of the methods used in teaching the retarded child and some of the work done by the children.

The main speaker of the day was Inspector Partins of the safety division of the highway traffic board, assisted by Corporal Harries of the RCMP, Vegreville. They spoke mainly on tests and requirements necessary for obtaining a driver's licence. They said to study the Operator's Manual which can be obtained free at any treasury branch. The group was shown a film on safe driving. Main causes of accidents are bad habits. One must use common sense;

be courteous, never be aggressive. A highway is any road where people travel. Many questions were answered.

Mrs. A. V. Smith then gave a short talk on the work done in civil defence in Marwayne.

The conference will be held in Marwayne again next year during the Easter holiday.

Marwane local came first in handicraft with 111 points, Stapledene second with 98 points. In her comments Mrs. Moore said there were not enough entries for good competition. All should make more effort in this line.

One resolution was drawn up and passed. "Be it resolved; That traffic regulations, lights and signs be standard across Canada."

Violet Buzak, candidate for FUA Queen, was present and gave a short campaign speech. Violet was lucky in winning the vanity set raffled by the Marwayne local.

Mrs. Belik thanked everyone for making the day so enjoyable.

A hearty lunch was enjoyed before leaving for home.

Nominations Are Now Being Accepted For Master Farm Family Award

Nominations are now being accepted for the Master Farm Family Award for 1961. The Honourable Mr. Halmrast, the Minister of Agriculture, in making this announcement, urges all interested groups to consider suitable nominees and forward their names through their local District Agriculturist or District Home Economist. Nomination forms and details can be obtained from any of these officers.

This program was initiated in 1949 and is designed to give recognition to farm families in Alberta who have made an outstanding success in farming and contributing materially to community life. A total of 45 Alberta farm families have received this outstanding award since the inception of the program in 1949.

Nominations for the Master Farm Family Award must be made on the form provided, signed by at least three neighbors, and filed with the District Agriculturist by June 10th.

The family must be Canadian citizens.

The head of the family must be the owner-operator or lease-operator of the farm.

The head of the family must have spent at least twenty (20) consecutive years in actual operation of a farm. (In the case of veterans absence on military service will be accepted in lieu).

This award is designed to recognize the Family Farm; not large acreages, pretentious buildings, or large number of livestock. However, it must recognize successful farm operators. Neighbors should be able to point with pride to a Master Farm Family as an example of sound and profitable farm practice of community leadership and good citizenship.

F.W.U.A. Conference In District 1

One of the three F.W.U.A. Conferences to be held in District 1 was held in the Bay Tree Hall on April 14th. Mrs. Pearl Fletcher was chairman and Mrs. Louise Sutherland, Secretary.

Mrs. Fletcher gave a talk on Alberta Emergency Measures Organization after which Mrs. Robinson led a round table discussion of the activities of the clubs represented.

The afternoon session was most interesting with Mrs. Robertson speaking about the John Howard Society, and Miss Meyers, Home Economist, speaking on "Consumer Beware".

Mr. Dunbar, Regional Director of the Peace River Zone of E.M.O. gave a thought provoking talk on Civil Defence, followed by a film.

Everyone found the conference most worthwhile.

Dairy farmer questioning prospective hired man: "Have you any bad habits—smoke, drink, go with women, eat margarine?"

District 14 F.W.U.A. Conference

A summer conference of the Lethbridge District F.W.U.A. was held April 12 in the Civic Centre, with Mrs. Mary Roberts, F.W.U.A. director as chairman. There were representatives from five locals: Jefferson, Raley, Warner, Ready-made and McNally.

Three very stimulating talks were given by Mr. Oulette, Mr. Cousins and Mrs. Gibeau.

Mr. Oulette spoke on credit unions. He hopes to see more publicity given to the achievements of the Credit Union League. He stated that the world has made great changes in technological and social life and that the credit union is the answer to changes in our credit economy. By uniting the savings of a group, individuals are enabled, by democratic means, to obtain necessary loans, for a rate of interest, that does not take away the benefit before it is received. There are 270 credit unions in Albrta.

Dean Cousins of the Lethbridge Junior College, spoke on Community Colleges. He discussed the recommendations of the Cameron Report. He outlined some of the problems and suggestions for furthering the education of the 62% of students who do not matriculate. We

must get rid of the idea that anything short of matriculation is degrading. There should be a close relationship, socially, between future professional and vocational workers. He urged equal status for all forms of honest labor.

Mrs. Gibeau, F.W.U.A. 2nd vice-president, complimented Mrs. Roberts, on the fine program. She then spoke on "The Role of Rural Women in this Changing world." She stated that in democracy, if people do not look after their own responsibilities, some outside force will take over. She urged the farm women to continue, both individually and in groups, to keep informed on world affairs, and be prepared to work for a better world.

Other interesting highlights of the afternoon were two vocal solos by Miss Erdman and the presentation of Miss Sandra Long, the only contestant from Southern Alberta in the Junior F.U.A. Queen Contest. Miss Long is the 16 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Long of Jefferson.

Tea and a social hour followed the meeting.

DIPLOMACY

Son gave Dad his report card in a manner diplomatic: "And here's an old one of yours, Dad, I found up in the attic.

At an Ottawa church recently a member of the congregation earmarked his Sunday contribution to the USC of Canada whose headquarters is at 78 Sparks Street, Ottawa. The non-denominational USC offers help to the most needy, regardless of creed, caste or nationality. The sermon was on world brotherhood.

Women's Institutes all over Canada sponsor the work of the Unitarian Service Canada Committee, a non-denominational voluntary relief agency. Typical of the support was a message from the secretary of a Kingston group, "Thank you for allowing us to contribute, in a small way, to your wonderful work." The USC gives aid to destitute countries in the form of self-help community projects and emergency relief supplies.

480 acre farm Ponoka District. 200 ac. cult. School bus calls; on gravel. Black soil. Modern 1½ sty 8-roomed house, 3 pce. bathroom, furnace. Barn; power, etc. \$28,350 with \$13,350 cash, bal. yearly.

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THE VERSATILE SELF-PROPELLED SWATHER

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C.C.I.L. can also supply you with the Used Machine of your choice.

THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE IMPLEMENTS LIMITED

U.F.A. Co-op Business Shows Steady Increase

Word comes from the Head Office of U.F.A. Co-op in Calgary that construction has begun on a new Farm Supply Centre in Red Deer. It is expected this Centre will be open for business in August. Needless to say the farmers of the Red Deer district are looking forward eagerly to this time.

An interim report on the business on U.F.A. Co-op reveals a steady increase in both the Farm Supply Division and the Oil Division. The Grande Prairie Farm Supply Centre, which has been operating since last fall, gets credit for part of the increase. In the Oil Division several new agencies have been built and are in operation. These include bulk plants at Lomond, Delburne, Myrnam, Carstairs, Round Hill and Eaglesham.

Fiscal year comparisons for the eight month period August 1, 1960 to March 31, 1961, show an increase over the previous year for the same period of 18.8% in Light Products and 35.5% in Lubricants.

Price discounts or allowance are being offered this spring on farm fuels by many private Oil Companies. Mr. George Church, President of U.F.A. Co-op, recently sent out a letter to 50,00 U.F.A. Co-op members discussing the outbreak of discounts. In his letter Mr. Church states that the reason these discounts are being offered is because during the past two years more farmers than ever before in the history of U.F.A. Co-op decided to buy their petroleum products co-operatively. Farmers have decided they could cut their gas and oil costs in the long run more by working together co-operatively than by patronizing private Oil Companies. This has resulted in the private companies getting less business and the Co-operative more.

Hr. Church suggested that farmers should not accept this temporary discount bait, because if they were to do so and again patronize the private companies the discount program would have served its purpose and would be withdrawn. The net result would be that the Co-operative, which was responsible for the discount being given in the first place, would be weakened. The real savings U.F.A. Co-op makes for its members and returns to them as patronage dividends (last year 9.6% of purchases) outweigh the minor price advantages which are being offered. The fact that the business of U.F.A. Co-op shows a substantial increase proves that Alberta farmers are not being fooled by the discount program.

Result of April Questionnaires

Following are the results of the Feed Mill and Hog Marketing Questionnaires mailed to locals in April. At the moment in this report we are not trying to draw any conclusions from the answers, but are simply stating the facts as they were sent in.

Feed Mill Question—

1. How many members of your F.U.A. Local use a feed mill service to obtain feed?

Out of a total of 158 reports returned 92 locals indicated no one used the service. Of those remaining an average of 10 members per local utilized it.

2. How many members of your F.U.A. Local use a feed mill as a means of marketing grain?

On this question 106 of the locals answering indicated no one used the service, and again an average of 10 members per local of the remaining ones did use it.

3. 58% said a feed mill was located in their regular shopping centre.

The average member had to go over 25 miles for feed mill service.

Hog Marketing Question—

146 replies indicated an average of 55 farm units per local.

50% of the members raise under 50 hogs per year.

35% raise between 50-100 hogs per year.

14% raise over 100 hogs per year.

1% raise over 500 hogs per year.

Are you in favor of an informational study programme on legislation relative to Hog Marketing Boards?

Yes — 86%.

No — 14%.

Thrice Maddened

A U.S. company is now advertising a three-screen, all channel TV set. "You'll be thrilled and amazed when you actually try it. You'll be surprised to find you can easily enjoy more than one channel at a time."

The proposition that it takes only one third of a mind to absorb what's happening on a TV screen will not be challenged by anyone. Many might say that one tenth would be nearer the correct fraction.

But surely there's something better to do with the remaining two-thirds or nine-tenths of the mind that watch another television show.

—Financial Post

"The Good Community" At Arrowwood

A most successful Citizenship Program was held in Arrowwood on April 11. The theme of the program was "The Good Community." Four local ladies met at the home of Mrs. Margaret House, F.W.U.A. director, to make preliminary plans. This group expanded rapidly until 25 ladies took part in the actual program with many more assisting in providing lunch, and on various committees.

Registration took place at 9 a.m. in the Arrowwood Community Hall. There were 62 in attendance. Mayor Culp, of Arrowwood, brought greetings from the village. He pointed out that there are no less than 17 organizations in the village, and that excellent co-operation existed between them, making community efforts comparatively easy, and successful.

Mrs. Milt Ward spoke on "A Worthy Citizen", after which the National Film Board picture "Community Responsibility" as shown and discussed in "small group" buzz session.

The luncheon was served at a nominal charge by the F.W.U.A.

The dinner speaker was Tommy Williams of the local 4-H club. He spoke on Co-operation—a topic he had prepared for a 4-H program. It was an excellent effort and was very well received.

At 1:30 the meeting reconvened to hear Walter Leadbeater speak on the Banff Leadership Course, which he had recently attended. He dealt with the sociology course presented by Dr. Hostetler of the University of Alberta. It was a concise and excellent synopsis.

A group of 11 ladies then presented "Education for Democracy". This was followed by a humorous reading by Mrs. R. F. Williams, and a short talk — "What is a Democracy" by Norman Jacobsen.

The program ended with a film "Ballot-o-Maniac" from the National Film Board, showing what went on behind the scenes before an election.

It was felt by all that this was a most successful venture, and a tribute to the co-operative spirit of the Arrowwood community.

A lady from Saskatchewan whose name personifies her actions sent two friendship dollars to the USC of Canada recently. She was living on her Old Age Pension and apologized because she could not send more to the relief agency at 78 Sparks Street, Ottawa. The lady's name was "Love".

Ontario Exchange Visit

by EUGENE ELM

On March 9th at 2 a.m., Alvin Goetz and I boarded the DC 8 jet airliner. Off like a streak we left nice, warm Alberta, or at least we thought so when walking from the plane to the airport at Toronto, 3 hours and 15 minutes later. It was zero degrees with a 30 m.p.h. wind. But however cold the weather was in Ontario, the hospitality was always warm, and made up for it.

Art Bennitt, secretary of Jr. Farmers of Ontario, met us and we drove to Guelph. We stayed in Guelph for the 3-day conference of the Jr. Farmers. The conference consisted of an annual meeting, tours of the Agricultural College, debate panels, sing-songs, get-togethers, banquets and a big dance. The attendance was 1200. On Sunday they put on a church service, at which the main message was given by the winner of public speaking contest. The conference was very successful, and the talent shown through its duration was most impressive.

We were introduced at the conference — and gave a talk on Alberta and Jr. F.U.A. I was also a member of a CBC panel, live across the networks, during the conference.

Sunday afternoon we left for Bruce County. Bruce County is supposed to be the best, but so are all the other counties, we were told while in them.

We stayed in Bruce for five days, and at five different places. We toured beef and dairy farms, saw our western

beef being fed our wheat. We also toured cream and cheese factories, a broom factory, Combes furniture factory and a large feed and flour mill. We saw maple syrup being tapped; and at night the Jr. Farmers put on a sugar pull for us, which we enjoyed. Also, one night a Jr. club put on a dance in our honor.

We were on television at Wingham, interviewed by Waterloo Kitchener Record, and went to a seed fair at Fomosa. Everywhere we went, we exchanged ideas and learned the differences and similarities of our environments.

From Bruce County we went on to Peel County, which is near Toronto. The Jr. Farmers took us on a tour of many different farms; green houses at Brampton, one firm covering 40 acres with glass. They took us to a national hockey game in Toronto; an interview at a radio station; showed us some of the scenery along the Credit River; and we also saw some of the large industrial plants.

We went to a Jr. Farmers Curling Bonspiel at Guelph, and then on to Norfolk County, which is just north of Lake Erie. The Jr. Farmers showed us some of the tobacco farms, the first forestry station in Canada, and fruit orchards. We saw where many of the special crops such as ginseng, strawberries, vegetables, and corn are grown. They told us that in Norfolk anything can grow. We didn't miss seeing the famous Niagara Falls, while so close.

Back in Toronto we toured the par-

liament buildings, including the Junior Farmers office, and then on to Ottawa by train. Here we were met again by Jr. Farmers; Alvin stayed in Russell County and I went on to Glengarry. We saw more farms and industry; went on a plane tour of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Montreal; toured the parliament buildings at Ottawa, the experimental farm, the agricultural college at Kemptville, Carlton University, and the new government buildings; and enjoyed the scenery of Eastern Ontario.

Then we flew back to Toronto where our tour ended. All the transportation, room and board was provided by the Jr. Farmers. I sincerely hope that we can give as much to the couple coming from Ontario as we received. The trip not only broadened our minds, but we exchanged ideas which I am sure will be of benefit to our organization and ourselves.

I would like to say thank you to the Jr. F.U.A. for sending us, and to the Jr. Farmers of Ontario for their wonderful hospitality during this very wonderful trip. It has been the high-light of my life.

A GAME

PILLOW RELAY — Organize two lines with the men in one, the ladies in the other. Give each line a pillow with a pillow slip on it. At a starting signal the first player removes the pillow slip hands both slip and pillow to the second player, who puts it back on. It is passed down the line and back in this manner to see which line can win.

P.S. In a practical demonstration we proved the men the winners every time. Any arguments?



Junior Farmers welcomed Alberta delegates to their conference. (Left to right): Edna Strong, provincial president; Alvin Goetz and Eugene Elm, from Alberta, and Bill Bill Galbraith, vice-president.

Underdeveloped countries, the UN reports, are not making full use of their human and physical resources. The first step, according to the UN, is to evaluate the physical resources now existent and the second is to train human resources so that countries can provide technicians, engineers, administrators and economists. Since 1945, the Unitarian Service Committee has been uncovering such resources by piloting programs of community development, education and training. Each year Dr. Hitschmanova, the executive director of to see to specific needs. The USC is a non-denominational agency which has its headquarters at 78 Sparks Street, Ottawa, and its projects are supported the USC visits the different projects through voluntary donations.

THIS SUMMER . . .

Three dormitory cabins will be constructed and a recreation area cleared this summer in the most active period of development yet undertaken at Gold Eye Lake Junior Camp.

During the fall and winter of last year, some undergrowth was cleared from the campsite, and 70,000 feet of lumber delivered. In Edmonton, cost-saving amendments to the design of the camp's main pavilion were made on the recommendation of the architect.

So far the Pine Hill cabin, dedicated in August of 1960 as a memorial to a young farm couple killed in a traffic accident, is the only completed cabin of eight planned. Other buildings now on the site are a wash-house set near

the cabin area, and a cook shelter.

The cook shelter is away from the camp proper, in an area designed as a tent ground on which weekend camping can be conducted. This will probably be the location of any pilot camp held this summer to inaugurate Gold Eye Lake as a citizenship and leadership training centre.

When completed the camp will offer education courses, and training in parliamentary procedure, first aid, debating, conversation, and recreation. As years pass, it will inaugurate any other programs which promise to be of value in the development of responsible citizens.

Lack of money remains the major impediment to immediate completion of the camp, which was first adopted as an F.U.A. project in 1958. Estimated

final cost of Gold Eye is \$50,000. Of this, slightly less than \$20,000 has been raised, mostly from the contributions of F.U.A. locals and individual members.

More contributions must come forward in the immediate future if the camp is to begin operating as a citizenship and leadership training centre within the next year. Directors at central office hope locals and individuals interested in the camp will organize programs of bazaars, suppers, sales and direct approach fund-raising on the camp's behalf.

Alberta 4-H'er Represents Canada

The Alberta representative on the Canadian Delegation to the U.S. 4-H National Conference this year is Miss Jessie Ingledew of Hinton Trail in the Peace River Country.

Miss Ingledew qualified for this memorable trip in view of her past work in 4-H and other clubs, and through competitions at Olds Provincial Conference last August. This year the selection is for a boy to attend next year's conference.

The group of ten Canadians gathered in Ottawa before going on to Washington. In Ottawa they met the Prime Minister and each received a Citizenship Certificate from him. From here they flew on to New York for a visit to the United Nations.

On to Washington. On April 22 the group flew in to join some 200 top United States 4-H members.

The theme of the conference was "Citizenship in Four Dimensions". These dimensions included individual, community, government, and international aspects. Another very interesting feature was the meeting of such government officials as the Honorable Mr. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Livingston Merchant, U.S. Ambassador to Canada; Mr. Jim Moore, secretary-manager of the Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs, who presented them with national award pins; Mrs. Jarvis, Canada's assistant representative to the U.N.; the Chinese Ambassador to the U.S.; and Mr. O. Freeman, U.S. secretary of agriculture.

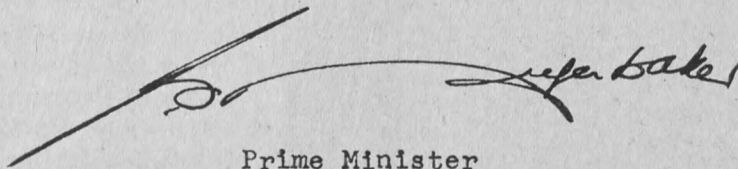
Miss Ingledew commented, "The conference is now over but each one of us I hope has returned home with a greater appreciation and understanding of democracy and our role as citizens in this democracy."



The Junior Farmers' Union of Alberta deserves every encouragement in initiating a leadership and citizenship training centre for the rural youth of Alberta.

The aims and objectives of your project, in furthering knowledge among young people of our historic principles and values, moral and spiritual, along with an early understanding of our parliamentary system, are commendable.

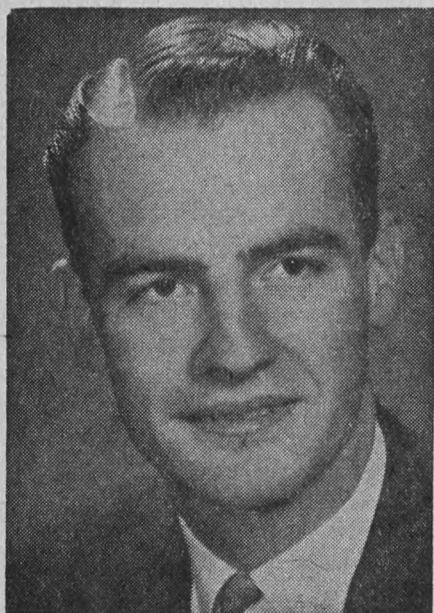
I extend every good wish for a successful programme.


Prime Minister

O t t a w a,
May 19, 1961.

GOLD EYE CAMP NEWS

Alex McCalla, of Edmonton, chairman since its inception of the Gold Eye Lake Camp project, has resigned effective May 20, to pursue graduate study in economics at the University of Alberta. Acting chairman of the camp committee until a permanent appointment is made in July is Gerald Schuler of Hilda, second vice-president of the Junior section of the Farmers Union of Alberta.



ALEX McCALLA

Mr. McCalla, who this spring graduates with distinction from the U. of A. faculty of agriculture, said the pressures of graduate study necessitate his withdrawal from farm union activities. Though he will serve out his second term as Junior president, he will not stand for re-election when the new officers

are chosen during Farm Young People's Week June 14 to 21. He will, however, continue to serve on the camp committee, filling a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Arnold Platt.

Mr. Schuler has been an active field worker on behalf of the Gold Eye Lake project, and has recently taken part in arrangement for construction and clearing on the site. He will be assisted in the promotion of Gold Eye Camp by Mr. Joe Clark, of High River who has been appointed publicity director by the camp committee. Mr. Clark has reported for daily and weekly newspapers in the province, and for one year was editor-in-chief of the University of Alberta newspaper, The Gateway.



GERALD SCHULER



OFFICE OF THE PREMIER
ALBERTA

The Junior Farmers' Union of Alberta is to be commended for its ambitious program of establishing a leadership and citizenship training centre for the youth of rural Alberta at Gold Eye Lake. The completed camp project will train young men and women from throughout the rural areas of the Province in parliamentary procedures, safety measures, conservation and in general programs designed to develop responsible citizens.

The leadership and citizenship training centre at the camp will, I am sure, prove to be of practical assistance to hundreds of rural young people in the years ahead. The project will fill a very real need and give training to these youths which they would otherwise be unable to secure.

I hope the plans for the centre meet with every success and I commend the camp project to the wholehearted support of the public generally and, in particular, farm people and rural organizations.



JOE CLARK

Ernest C. Manning,
Premier of Alberta.

Why All This Fuss About Farm Safety?

Because, last year, 41 farm people died in highway accidents in Alberta, BUT 64 MORE DIED IN ACCIDENTS ON THE FARM.

SAFETY IS A FAMILY AFFAIR

JUNIOR CAMP DONATIONS

Total of Donations as at

September, 1960	\$15,562.32
Alberta Wheat Pool	1,000
Raffle — Convention	74.25
Mrs. Hilda Beach, Westlock	10.00
Central Alberta Dairy Pool	500.00
Mrs. Della Doupe, Oyen	10.00
Albright FUA No. 101	50.00
Eaglesham FUA No. 116	18.00
Heart Valley FWUA No. 113	5.00
Heart Valley FUA No. 123	25.00
Saskatoon Lake FUA No. 134	46.78
Fairview FWUA No. 201	50.00
Clyde FWUA No. 303	39.91
Atmore FUA No. 339	4.00
Boyle FUA No. 308	25.00
Hazel Bluff FUA No. 346	25.00
Cariboo Range Jr. FUA No. 302	10.00
Champlain FWUA No. 401	10.00
Champlain FUA No. 414	17.00
Pella - Fulham FUA No. 574	10.00

Stony Plain FWUA No. 501	3.50
Stony Plain FWUA No. 501	32.50
Dist. No. 6, Sub. Dist. No. 1	100.00
Whitford FUA No. 607	15.00
Egremont FWUA No. 607	7.14
B. Blom. - Dist. No. 6, Dir- Jr.	3.50
B. Blom. - Dist. No. 6, Dir. Jr.	15.00
Clover Bar FWUA No. 602	30.00
District No. 6 - Sub. Dist. No. 2	40.00
Redwater FUA No. 653	50.00
Notre Dame FWUA No. 608	16.50
Dist. No. 6 - March 29 Meeting	20.70
Zhoda FUA No. 688	15.00
Yorkville FUA No. 601A	10.50
Partridge Hill FWUA No. 619	25.00
Pelican FWUA No. 707	40.00
Marwayne FWUA No. 716	2.00
Rosemoyne FWUA No. 708	5.00
Rosyth FWUA No. 709	25.00
East B. Lake FUA No. 809	10.00
Heisler FUA No. 835	25.00
Camrose FWUA No. 801	10.00
Liberal FUA No. 826	2.00
Poe FUA No. 865	9.50
Acme FUA No. 801	28.95
Daresbury FUA No. 807	41.15

QUIZ

1. What word of only 3 syllables contains 26 letters?
2. What country is popularly called the Land of the Midnight Sun?
3. Is a quart of cream as heavy as a quart of milk?
4. If you travel until your watch is one hour slow, have you gone East or West?
5. How many acres in a square mile?
6. Who gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States?
7. Can you spell enemy in three letters?
8. How many sides has a bucket?
9. Which is heavier, a quart of warm water or a quart of cold?
10. I dig a hole two feet deep and two feet square. How much dirt is there in the hole?

Painter Creek FUA No. 839	15.00
Camrose West FUA No. 805	10.00
Heisler FUA No. 835	44.00
Dist. No. 8 FWUA Conference	15.00
Central Community FUA No. 908	20.00
Alhambra FUA No. 901	25.00
Leslieville FUA No. 932	75.00
Spruceville FWUA No. 912	15.00
Breton FUA No. 910	25.00
Spruceville FUA No. 951	20.00
Hillside W. - Liberty FUA, 927	50.00
C. E. Jones - Dist. No. 9	200.00
Manfred FUA No. 836	10.00
Swalwell FWUA No. 1017	25.00
Dalemead Indus FWUA No. 1009	50.00
Antler Hill FWUA No. 1022	40.00
Conrich Jr. FUA No. 1001	35.00
Antler Hill FUA No. 1061	50.00
Midway FUA No. 1022	45.00
Carstairs FUA No. 1006	25.00
Craig FUA No. 1008	50.00
Howells Lake FUA No. 1053	10.00
Beiseker FUA No. 1016	50.00
Crossfield FUA No. 1044	25.00
Burnt Lake FWUA No. 1004	20.00
Glenoda FWUA No. 1105	10.00
Earltown FUA No. 1124	10.00
Sedalia FUA No. 1135	5.00
Consort FUA No. 1109	5.79
Clear Lake FUA No. 1215	10.00
Okotoks FUA No. 1216	25.00
Parkland FUA No. 1228	50.00
Red Deer Lake FUA No. 1236	25.00
East Longview FWUA No. 1211	5.00
Black Diamond FUA No. 1234	50.00
Milo - Queenstown FWUA 1206	20.00
Dist. 12, FWUA Conference	25.00
G. Schuler - Dist. No. 13	2.00
One Tree FWUA No. 1307	10.00
State FUA No. 1304	10.00
Cardston Jr. FUA No. 1401	8.31

Total Donations as at

May 12th, 1961 \$19,313.30



Chuck Dumbrell (standing) CBC farm broadcast department with participants in the CBC Jr. Farm Show Broadcast from O.A.C. during the conference. (Left to right): Larry Paleff, CBC, Mac Arbuthnot, Edna Strong, George Gear, Eugene Elm, and Rev. W. A. Young.

**WHY DO MORE THAN 65% OF ALBERTA'S
INSURED FARMERS PREFER . . .**

CO-OPERATIVE

LOW COST

HAIL INSURANCE

WITH

THE ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE BOARD



NO OTHER INSURANCE OFFERS ALL THESE ADVANTAGES

LOW PREMIUMS

The Alberta Hail Insurance Board's insurance rates are lower in most townships than its competitors. Its administration costs are not included in the rate charge as they are fully paid for from the interest earnings on reserve funds.

CASH DIVIDENDS

Over one million dollars have been paid in Dividends to Farmers. Yearly DIVIDEND PAYMENTS and CASH DISCOUNT Allowances further reduce premium charges.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

The Alberta Hail Insurance Board assures:

1. Coverage to every farmer in every township on every crop.
2. Fair inspection from an efficient adjusting organization.
3. Service from 500 agents located throughout the Province.
4. Annual Dividend payments and Low Premium rates.

**INSURE AND BE SURE OF PROTECTION WITH
LOW PREMIUMS – CASH DIVIDENDS**

AND THE OTHER BENEFITS OF YOUR

CO-OPERATIVE HAIL INSURANCE PLAN

HERE'S PROOF OF GREATER RETURNS ON EVERY BUSHEL MARKETING THROUGH THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL



**POOL MEMBERS
ARE SHARING
\$2,192,000
IN PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS
\$548,000 IN CASH
\$1,644,000 IN RESERVES
OVER 4 1/2c ON WHEAT, FLAX, RAPESEED
OVER 2 1/4c ON OATS, BARLEY, RYE**

Progressive farmers who delivered their 1959-60 crops to Pool elevators are now sharing the benefits in a realistic way.

HERE'S WHAT IT MEANS:

\$ 9.13 EXTRA - on a 200 bushel truck load of wheat
\$182.64 EXTRA - on a seasons delivery of 4,000 bushels of wheat

**A RECORD OF 23 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS
PROVES POOL PATRONAGE PAYS**



**SHARE THE BENEFITS OF CO-
OPERATIVE MARKETING-JOIN
YOUR NEIGHBOURS IN THE**

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
Farmer-Owned Co-operative